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REPORTS FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

The reports that reach us through the Northern papers of the number of the Confederate force on the upper Potomac, and their movements are vague and contradictory. One set of correspondents appear to be frightened to death, and, in their fright, the numbers are indefinitely multiplied. Another set, running to the other extreme, do not believe there is any invasion at all. The truth must lie somewhere between those two extremes,—but just yet it is difficult to decide what is really true and what is really false. The Baltimore American of this morning says: "There can no longer be any doubt that Gen. Lee has sent a considerable portion of his army from before Richmond to invade Maryland and Pennsylvania, in the hope of being able to break up the operations of Gen. Grant on the James River. The authorities at Washington have from the first been confident that the invading column is not less than thirty thousand strong, and that the advance that appeared at Martinsburg would ultimately be swollen to that number by others on the route still to come up."

Thus far we hear of nothing, but small detachments of cavalry operating upon different points, moving quickly from place to place, and but rarely exceeding a few hundred men in a single body. It is stated on the authority of a man from Hagerstown, that Gen. McCausland's command, fifteen hundred strong, entered Hagerstown on Wednesday last, and subsequently left that place at eleven o'clock to join the main body of the Confederate forces on the Frederick pike. Yesterday morning a requisition was made upon the authorities at Hagerstown for fifteen hundred outfits and twenty thousand dollars in money. Under threats of burning the town, it is said that the demand was complied with.

Hunter is reported to be in communication with Sigel, and his force arriving at points where they will be brought into active service.

It is reported from York, Harrisburg, and the Cumberland Valley that the excitement among the people is more intense than during any previous invasion. Hundreds of men, women, and children have passed through York on their way to the Susquehanna, and the roads were lined with horses, cattle, and wagons loaded with goods and provisions, being driven in the same direction. Many have hidden their stores and cattle in the mountains.

The excitement at Chambersburg yesterday on hearing that Hagerstown was occupied, and that the Confederate cavalry were advancing on Greencastle, is represented as most intense.

Nothing definite is known as to the damage done to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, though it is supposed to be great.

A dispatch from Frederick city yesterday states that about 10 o'clock that morning Col. Clendenen, of the 8th Illinois cavalry, with three hundred men and two pieces of Alexander's Baltimore battery, made a reconnaissance to Middletown, about five miles from Frederick, where they met the Confederates in strong force—infantry, cavalry, and artillery. After a sharp fight the Federal forces were repulsed and fell back on Frederick, the Confederates slowly pursuing.

In the upper part of Washington county the Confederates were busy seizing horses, stock, and everything they could make available, and sending it across the river.

Dispatches from General Wallace at a late hour last night, announced that an engagement between his forces and the Confederates, one mile from Frederick, had resulted in the repulse of the Confederates. The fight commenced at four o'clock and ended at six o'clock. The Confederates three times attacked his forces, and were repulsed each time. At 8 o'clock last evening the Confederates are reported to have retired to South Mountain.

All the railroad property including the telegraph and ticket offices, and a large quantity of forage, have been burned at Harper's Ferry, by the Confederates.

A Confederate prisoner captured in a skirmish at Hagerstown, states that "the present raid is not only to procure horses, but crops and provisions; that it is headed by Lee, and composed of Ewell's and Longstreet's corps, and is an effort to invade Pennsylvania and other Northern States. The capture of Baltimore and the destruction of the national capital is also aimed at. While Lee is thus operating against Washington city, Beauregard has been left in command at Petersburg, where he has sufficient force. The rebels expect to hold Grant in check and prevent his advancing on Richmond."

A hearing in the case of the people of the State of New York vs. General Dix and others for the suppression of the World and Journal of Commerce, and alleged kidnapping of one of the proprietors of the latter took place before Judge Russell, Wednesday afternoon. The facts of the case were agreed upon, and the legal points are to be discussed on tomorrow. Judge Russell and Recorder Hoffman concurring, (and both delivering opinions,) have decided in the General Sessions, that in the matter of the indictments against Marshal Murray and others, in the Arguelles case, the State courts have jurisdiction, and that the motion to remove the indictment to the United States Circuit Court for trial must be denied.

Yesterday, in Washington, Justice Cartter, sitting in equity, granted a decree of divorce to Harriet A. Farr from the bonds of matrimony with Geo. W. Farr. The petitioner states that her maiden name was Harriet A. Evans, daughter of Walter Evans of Fairfax county, Va.

COUNTY COURT.—(From the Record.)—THURSDAY.—Eustace Wurtz declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States.

Com. vs. Dr. J. Porter—on an indictment—dismissed on payment of costs.

A rule was awarded against George Lyles, Christopher Lyles and Mark Penn, for failing to appear as petit jurors at this term of the Court; also a rule returnable Friday, against Morris Murphy and John Arnold for failure to appear as petit jurors.

E. Schwarzenberg vs. Ann A. Saul—on an appeal—judgment of justice affirmed against Schwarzenberg, and A. Lindheim, his security, with damages and costs.

An account of T. I. Edelin of \$15, for services on inquests, was allowed.

Jas. L. Dyson and J. H. Place appeared and qualified as justices of the Peace.

Oliver Cox qualified as Surveyor of the County of Alexandria.

J. F. Webb vs. R. B. Bagby—case enquiry—non assumpsit—rep. and issue and continued.

Riggs & Co. vs. Meade & Marye—in case and an attachment. It was ordered that the sheriff pay to the plaintiffs the proceeds of sale of the effects attached in this cause in satisfaction of their judgment, the plaintiffs giving bond, &c., as required.

Pitkin & Co. vs. Green—in case and an attachment. It was ordered that the Sheriff sell the attached effects remaining unsold, and pay to the plaintiffs the proceeds in satisfaction of their judgments, the plaintiffs having first given bond and &c., as required.

Com. vs. Walter Crowder—on an indictment—verdict of jury, not guilty, and judgment accordingly.

D. W. Heath vs. Manassas Gap Railroad Company—case att. —jury sworn who assessed the damages at \$464.52 with interest from March 31, 1861.

Jas. M. Stewart vs. John S. Knox—case enquiry—jury sworn who assessed the plaintiffs damages at \$169.40 with interest from July 1st, 1861. Judgment was accordingly given, and it was ordered that attached effects be sold to satisfy the judgment, the plaintiff first to give bond &c., as required.

Zephaniah English vs. S. O. Baggett—case enquiry—jury sworn, who found for the plaintiff, and assessed his damages at \$169.75 with interest from April 25, 1861.

J. R. Lank & Co. vs. F. Klemm & Co.—debt att.—verdict for plaintiff for \$276.28 with interest from April 25, 1863.

Com. vs. Dienelt—on an indictment—dismissed on payment of costs by deft.

According to an account in the Philadelphia Age, the raid of Wilson and Kautz, though successful in damaging some of the railroads leading to Richmond, was in its conclusion, very disastrous to their commands, and resulted in great loss of men, trains, horses, &c., and a narrow escape for all engaged in the expedition.